

Ham Bowden, William Clarke, A. Baugh, A. Brown, William C. Boswell, Paul Nash and John Hart.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY, July 9.

Government have received dispatches from our ministers at Paris and London by Lieut. Lewis, one of the messengers that went out and returned in the Osage, and who reached this city last evening.

We understand that neither France nor Great Britain have manifested any disposition to relax in the regulations they have adopted towards neutral nations, and which have placed the United States in an unpleasant situation.

The Secretary of the Navy returned to the City yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of the Osage. The President and all the Heads of Departments are at present here.

[Monitor.]

A great many words are uttered, on both sides of the question, to convince the public that France and England have done us wrong, and give us sufficient cause for war. This, however, is a point that has never been disputed by cool, dispassionate men. The only question is, *is it expedient for the United States to make war upon England and France?* If we are to rush into a war whenever a profligate nation chooses to be ruled and insolent, then we abandon that necessary discretion which teaches us always to weigh the concomitant circumstances of hostilities before we are carried into them.

The chances for us—

The chances against us—

Are all to be taken into the estimate. Why should we be hurried into war by either the French or the English? If we must fight we will choose our own time, place, and weapons. The people of this country know as well when they ought to fight as Bonaparte or George the third does; and what is more if they once get at it they will show foreign nations that they understand how to fight. The European powers have nearly exhausted themselves by war, and they now want to get us to it. They envy us the wealth we have acquired, and wish to get it back again in some way or another.

FROM WASHINGTON, July 11.

We understand that the information received by the Osage is by no means satisfactory; that there does not appear either on the part of the French or English governments, any disposition to relax their orders and decrees relative to the trade of this country; that on the contrary, the French government appears to be giving a wider scope to the operation of the measures previously taken by them; and that no step whatever has been taken by the British government, since the return of Mr. Rose, even relative to the affair of the Chesapeake. The information from Paris comes down to the middle of April; and that from London to the middle of May.

Private letters received by the Osage state the prevalence of a general expectation, among the friends of the British administration, of an insurrection in this country against the embargo, which has, no doubt, been excited by the disgraceful publications here on the subject. While such wicked delusions continue, we can have but little to expect.

It does not appear that there is a disposition on the part either of France or England to go to war with us; but a strong desire by each to embroil us with the other.

Nat. Intell.

Extract of a letter from one of the first American Mercantile Houses in London, dated May 7, 1808, received by the Osage.

"We are very glad to be able to say, that there now seems to be no doubt of the friendly relations between our countries being restored, and we hope soon. Your despatches with dispatches, for your minister, whose arrival has been for some time anxiously looked for, is arrived and we trust nothing will arise to retard the negotiation and prevent the restoration of our commerce with the U. States to its accustomed level."

Extract of a letter dated Trenton N. J. "Our political prospect is, in this state, as favorable as at any past period. The republicans to a man, and many federalists, approve the Embargo, and the corresponding measures. On the subject of the Presidential election, there is no division of sentiment in the republican party; all are decidedly for Madison."

FROM THE N. Y. ROYAL GAZETTE.

The Osage has arrived; but we are not released from a perplexing state of uncertainty. All the news she brings is under official seals, and we have but little hope of hearing from our government the nature of the dispatches, till the next meeting of congress in November. All that we know is, that nothing of a satisfactory nature has occurred between Mr. Armstrong and the French government; and as to the business between Mr. Pakeny and Mr. Canning, we are completely in the dark. It, however, a conclusion may be drawn from the marked attention of the British court to our minister, it is, that something like an adjustment of our differences has taken place, or put in a favorable train. The Patriot, a London paper of May 8, speaking of the conduct of France towards the different powers of Europe, and particularly of America, observes, "Mr. Pakeny and Mr. Canning are now proceeding with activity in the discussion of our differences with America." On Thursday last they had a conference of several hours. On the probable issue of these discussions it is vain to speculate.

It is whispered since the arrival of the Osage, that Great Britain has made certain propositions to our minister, which he has forwarded to government, and which propositions he is of opinion will be accepted.

It is however doubtful whether any thing further will be done till the meeting of congress.—If Mr. Jefferson does any thing before the regular meeting, he will do more than is expected of him. Secrecy seems now to be the order of the day. During a former administration, it was a crime to keep the sovereign people in darkness.

The following is an extract of a letter from London, 3d May, 1808, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I need not relate to you the situation in which I am placed in this country, as you will long since have heard the particulars, from other quarters. Agreeable to my fears, since my arrival here the Manchester is condemned for a breach of blockade in coming out of an enemy's port, after the time limited in the late orders of council, bearing date 11th November—the purport of which you, as well as the people of this country, better know than understand—there is scarcely any vessel which is, or can now be brought before the court, which does not come under some of its prohibitions, and are accordingly adjudged. We are asked what our country wants—whether we want to let Admiral Berkeley for doing his duty—whether we wish to destroy this country and come under the government of France—that we have no cause of complaint, and that if we have no pretence to have, we cannot help ourselves—and that this government is determined to adhere to their present measures. So I hope and trust Americans will do, until we know whether we are to be free men or slaves. We are told that America is in a most deplorable condition, and that six months embargo will bring about a revolution; we cannot at any rate suffer more by staying at home, than we shall by coming abroad at this time; I think, therefore, that the thinking part of the community will be satisfied, and lend a helping hand to those that may be in distress.

"The cargo of the Manchester is restored, a commission of appraisement has issued from the court for the ship and cargo—as the captors have appealed for the cargo, and our friends have advised to appeal for the ship, which is accordingly done—no doubt but that the captors calculate the probability of a war with the United States; and if so, that they shall still make it good prize. And we calculate that our government will make no terms with this country, until a stipulation is made to restore all property condemned under those orders.—If they do, it will, I think, be an acknowledgment that this country has a right to do what they please with us and our property—and we may hereafter shut our mouths in submission to them.

"At what time I shall be able to quit this country is uncertain, (but hope soon) and in my capacity is also very uncertain—for at present I cannot tell what arrangement can be made to regain the ship, or whether any. I shall do what I can, which may be thought for my own interest, after which I shall make the best of my way home, either with or without the ship."

The Editor of the National Intelligencer, in giving the account of the celebration of the 4th of July, at Washington city, thus elegantly notices Mr. Jefferson's appearance on that day, and the sentiments inspired by his presence.

"The President in conformity to the spirit of the times, was dressed in a neat suit of homespun. We hope that ere another return of this day, the example, thus patriotically set by the Chief Magistrate, will be universally followed, and that the fair sex, by the magic of fashion, will remove their strongest existing obstacles.

The author of the immortal declaration of independence had once more the gratification of seeing himself surrounded by fellow beings, enjoying the highest political blessings ever conferred on men, and reaping, in common with their fellow citizens throughout the union, the fruits of a prosperity unknown to any other nation.—Compared to the feelings inspired by such a scene, what is the pride of kings or the triumphs of conquerors? Amidst the honors and glory that encompass them there is wanting that small still voice, without which fame and power are the sources of the acutest infelicity. Well might such a man, whose whole life has been assiduously devoted to the good of his country, or to the still more expanded interests of mankind, cast his eyes over the world, and drop a tear of pity at the wretchedness of those who are the envy, the admiration, the terror of mankind. Well might he rejoice in having his lot cast among a people, who consider kings and tyrants equivalent terms.

There was something peculiarly interesting in the reflection, that this was probably the last anniversary of the day that called us into national existence, on which Thomas Jefferson, in his official character, would appear amidst his fellow citizens in commemoration of its return; he would resign his high powers, and retire into the walks of private life. If there be anything that confers distinction on the human actor, and raises it to the highest pitch of greatness, it is the voluntary surrender of power; and when this surrender is the result of principle, at variance with the feelings and wishes of millions, and when he who makes it is the object of their respect and affection, the idea becomes one of the most sublime that can enter our minds. Of this nature were the feelings inspired by the anticipation of an event, which, however it may be approved, cannot fail to be mingled with the tenderest regret and deepest solicitude.

Genl. Wilkinson, in his defence to the Court Martial at Washington, after noticing the insidious manner of attack on his reputation, adding the most irresistible evidence of the motives of the calumny, and his own innocence of the crimes alleged against him, thus elegantly concludes.

Gentlemen, a few words more and I have done. I know you are not to be instructed in your duty, but I will beseech of you to

take to your breasts the importance of the decision you are about to make, as it may affect your own characters, the interest of our country, the rights of an individual, and the honor of your profession. If guilty of the foul charge alleged against me; if I have not more than done my duty, in the arduous instances of service which have fallen under your observation; let your award be exemplary, and may my punishment be correspondent!—divorce me of my sword—strike me from the rolls of honor—banish me from the lists of fame—let my services be forgotten, and my crimes only be remembered. But, gentlemen, should my innocence be apparent, and you discover that I am a victim of persecut on, because I have cut the toils contrived to ensnare the peace and happiness of our country; then do justice to my accusers—rescue my character from the fangs of detraction—rehabilitate my wounded honor—confirm the confidence of my country—and let me live and die your chief.

It is with great regret (says a Boston paper) we announce the death of the Hon. FISHER AMES, who died at his seat in Dedham, yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock.

FROM THE AURORA.

THE NEW EPOCH.

The laws for establishing an embargo, appear to be yet deficient, in as much as no regulation was made concerning American vessels, then in foreign seas. Had there been a clause declaring the registers and other authenticating papers, possessed by any American vessel, to be invalid and null, and of no effect, which vessel should not have returned to the U. S. within a period proportioned to the distance or length of her voyage, the measures would have been more effective, and our neutrality and our neutral character have been better established and respected.

But in this new epoch, when nothing that has happened could be well foreseen from any experience of former times, it is not so much a matter of surprise as of regret, that the sagacity of congress did not perceive the defect, and foresee the want of some such provision.

There are advices from London and from Paris in this city, which are of a very interesting and decisive character, as to the views and dispositions of the two governments towards the U. S.

Whether the dispositions of France arise from a profound policy or a disposition founded on an enlarged liberality, or on any other better or worse motives, is not so material to this nation at this moment, as to know that no minister at Paris has been treated with more openness and unreserve than Genl. Armstrong, nor is any government in Europe spoken of with expressions of greater liberality. Indeed there appears to be a perfect acquaintance with the intrigues and corruption of Great Britain, & her commercial influence in the sea ports of the U. S.

On a late occasion the minister of exterior relations, conversing with a gentleman who carried a few days with Genl. Armstrongs taking of the case of a vessel detained, expressly said, that the French government were in full possession of the evidence, that the American flag was used by the British government to draw supplies of brandy for its fleets, from France; to draw silver bullion from Spain and Portugal; to draw raw silk from the Genoese and Florentine coasts, and from Sicily, and to smuggle the British manufactures, and carry back remittances from France to England.

He stated further, that vessels of this description were employed to carry spies to the continent, and to bring back to England the reports of their deliberations, and that many persons acting actually as spies were sent out under the name of supercargoes.

The American gentleman upon this observed, that such acts of the British government, or of British merchants, could not be attributed to the American government; nor ought the honest flag and fair American trader to be condemned indiscriminately with them.

It was admitted that the case was a hard one—but "how is it possible to discriminate; your own commercial agents cannot determine which are the true or which the false papers; all the formalities, and even the hand writing of your public officers appear equally perfect and alike; we have no alternative but the total and indiscriminate exclusion of every vessel that has been in England, and their condemnation if they enter our ports." He added, you see that vessels bearing foreign ambassadors, our allies, are not admitted from England."

This discourse, which has been repeated to us much more at large, took place a very short time ago; and it was stated that the French government was perfectly aware "that the acrimony and hostility against France, which appeared from the American presses, was not of American, but of British production; which at one period, before it was properly understood, had excited some dissatisfaction, but had lost its importance with acknowledge of its true origin."

It was alleged in London, that a decree had been issued at Bayonne, by the French emperor, for carrying into port and detaining every vessel found at sea, bearing the American flag, after the 28th of April. This decree is reported to have been accompanied by some explanations of its cause and views; but are not more distinctly or intelligibly reported than those of the Milan decree were on the first advice; but it is said to have alleged, that as the American government had laid an embargo on all its merchant vessels, that vessels which carry that flag now, have either abandoned the laws of their country—are in open opposition to them—are employed in the service of the enemy of France—or are enemies disguised under a neutral flag—and are therefore to be brought into port.

There can be very little doubt from the spirit of this report, that such a decree has been issued, and there can be as little doubt that it will be acted upon; and we presume that instead of being taken by the enemies of the public peace, as another proof of the wisdom and discretion of our government in laying the Embargo—that

this will be held forth as a new cause for taking it off.

Of the dispositions of the English government, we need very little information, for of their hostile intentions, our government is well aware; whether there is any new evidence of their purposes to attempt the stupid project of a separation of the union, and forming a government in the eastern states, in alliance or union (in the Irish style) with England we cannot say; but our government has for some time been in possession of such information—indeed Lord Holland, in the British house of lords, lately scoffed at the present administration for countenancing a plan so monstrously preposterous. Lord Hawkesbury indeed affected to deny such an intention; but any one who recollects their conduct to Denmark, or their conduct in setting on foot the joint expedition of Miranda and Burr, will know what value to give a declaration of the elder son of Jenkinson.

By what we have been able to learn from verbal report of England, the state of that country must be very critical in the present year. The government, however, has proposed some rigorous measures to strengthen their hands, and to be ready by coercion of popular risings, to carry their system of war policy to the extreme.

The French do not this year make any demonstrations of a remarkable kind on the coast of the British channel; and less apprehensions appeared to be entertained of an invasion in England than heretofore; but there is an enemy in the country, more formidable than the French—that is, the dangerous appearance of want, before which stone walls fall sooner than any bombardment.

The impression, as to the British orders in council was, among the Americans in London, that there was some understanding on the subject here; that in order to regain the ascendancy to a faction devoted to the government of England in America, the orders of council should be rigidly enforced until the election of a president of the United States—from the pressure of the embargo it was calculated that the people of America would become discontented and choose executive officers who would avow hostility to the embargo, and that in this case they should be sure of an alliance, offensive and defensive, against France.

Against the folly of such presumptions it is in vain to argue at this distance.—The agents of England are paid for deceiving that blinded government into the belief, and it is only when they find that their credulity on this occasion was as fatal as when they placed reliance on the same description of persons from 1763 to 1780—that they will discover their folly!

There can be no doubt that the infamous conduct of Pickering, and the pretences acting in hostility to the government of the United States, must have a tendency to increase the confidence of the British ministers in the seductive and deceptive reports of their official emissaries, and there can be very little doubt that after Messrs. Erskine and Mansfield, (who are now on a tour in the eastern states) make their report to the British ministers, that from the society into which they enter, the representations which they will receive from the infectious company which alone they will seek, that their report will be as strongly in favor of the deceit as that of Admiral Coffin, after his return to England from Boston two years ago. This Coffin is an American himself, and on his return to England, openly asserted that the eastern states were ready for an alliance or union with the British government, and no doubt there may be found three or four hundred persons of that vice character; such characters will address themselves to the British agents now in the eastern states—and their baseness will be reported to England as the sense of America!!!

The courts of admiralty of England, which are generally the interpreters of the court policy, have recently condemned so many American vessels, that the disposition of the government may be precisely inferred from thence.

We notice this point, however, only to refer from the circumstance to another part of the British policy; when the British government stand in need of a vessel, for a special purpose, to go to the continent, they contrive to obtain vessels condemned or sequestered, in their admiralty courts; those vessels have their original papers all exact and correct, and with the papers they send forward their enterprize, captains suited to their views are found, cargoes are easily laid in and with supercargoes properly instructed, they proceed.

This traffic is now so notorious, that it has not been attempted to be controverted—it is indeed, reduced to a system.

The little that can be learned of the temper of the people of England is, that they, instead of being as heretofore partial to America, have become inveterately hostile to the U. States; and thence it is presumed, that either they have been wrought upon by their government to believe the misrepresentations of their hireling prints; or in the sense of distress, are more disposed to vent their anger against America, than against a government that may, by the renewal of the Pitt system of terror, grind them more to the earth.

The war in Sweden appears to progress slowly; the difference between the old mode of war and that of the modern or French system of tactics, is very visible in the invasion of Sweden; which however, must inevitably meet its fate within the present year.

There is a slight hint at a new coalition against France on the European continent;

and it has been alleged that Austria with Prussia and Turkey, were to be the parties. This however is, we believe, more speculative than real; though the dispositions of a few of these powers are not to be questioned. Indeed the consequences of such dispositions existing, ought to be the best caution to those who are so ready to believe that Bonaparte would leave Europe to go to into Asia for love of conquest. The nations already changed in Europe will require many of them half a century of habit to reconcile them to the revolutions which they have undergone; and the watchful eye and imposing presence of the sagacious conqueror will be required during his life, however long, to preserve and improve the harmony of the system he has established.

Indeed we will ven a bold conjecture on this occasion, because it would seem to be consistent with the magnitude of the events that have already taken place in this new epoch. We should not be surprised to hear of an invitation of delegates from all the civilized nations on the earth to meet at some position, to frame a system of universal law, for the conduct of nations towards each other; for fixing the freedom of the seas, and the laws of commercial intercourse; and for putting an end to war, by establishing rules which, violated by any individual nation, should subject that nation to be excluded from intercourse with all the rest.

That some such measure will be pursued, we have not the least doubt; and this universal law once established—war must from the very nature of the case cease.

The Mr. Erskine who is in the eastern states, is not the ambassador, but a younger brother; and Mr. Mansfield who is with him, is the son of the present judge Mansfield of England; this Mr. Mansfield came from England with Mr. Rose, and is in fact the agent of the present administration of England, he is what may be called a shrewd, quick, and capable man; and being intended for the diplomatic school, on the road, next to the law, he rests to power and wealth, with labor in his vocation.

The following poetry is taken from a work entitled the Metrical Miscellany, containing Poems never before published.—The world is indebted to Mrs. Riddell, the intimate correspondent of Burns, for this beautiful compilation. This piece is written by the celebrated Roscoe, the author of *Leo X.* & many other valuable productions, and who lately wrote an interesting and impressive pamphlet upon the dangers of Great Britain. The pure spirit of philanthropy which glows in the following lines, must render them interesting to every sensible heart.—*Argus.*

WRITTEN IN 1788.

I.

From the vine cover'd hills and gay valleys of France,
See the day-star of Liberty rise,
Through clouds of detraction unwearied advance,
And hold its new course in the skies.
An effulgence so mild, with a lustre so bright,
Al! Europe with wonder surveys,
And from desarts of darkness and dungeons of night,
Contents for a share in the blaze.

II.

Let Burke, like a bat, from his splendor retire,
A splendor too strong for his eyes;
Let pedants and fools his effusions admire,
Entrapt in his cobwebs like flies.
Shall frenzy and sophistry hope to prevail
When reason opposes her weight
When the welfare of millions is hung in the scale,
And the balance yet trembles with fate!

III.

Ah! who 'mid the darkness of night would as
hide
That can taste the sweet breezes of morn?
And who that has drank of the crystalline tide,
To the feculent flood would return?
When the bosom of beauty the thrabbling heart
meets
Ah! who would the transport decline?
And who that has tasted of Liberty's sweets
The prize—but with life—would resign?

IV.

But 'tis over, high Heaven the decision approves,
Oppression has struggled in vain;
To the Hell she had formed, superstition removes,
And Tyranny gnaws her own chain.
In the records of Time a new era unfolds,
All nature exults in the birth
His creation, benign, the Creator beholds,
And gives a new charter to earth.

V.

O, catch its high import ye winds as ye blow!
O, bear it ye waves as ye roll!
From the nations that feel the Sun's vertical glow,
To the farthest extremes of the pole.
Equal rights, equal laws to the nations around,
Peace and friendship its precepts impart;
And wherever the footsteps of man can be found,
May he bind the decree on his heart!

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THOMAS MAULE.

7 mo. 8th. 1808.

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